

# The Bisbee Daily Review

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Thursday Morning, September 21, 1916.

## REPUBLICAN WEAKNESS.

Never before in the history of American politics has the Republican party been so hard pressed for a plausible "issue." The fly in the Republican ointment, obviously indicated by Republican editorial lament the country over, is that the case of President Wilson rests not upon theory, excuses of promises, but upon the rock bottom of accomplished fact.

The Chicago Tribune in a conspicuously double-edged editorial argument for former Supreme Justice Hughes headed "The Case of President Wilson," indicates the perplexity of organized Republicanism in its vain search for a nut cracker which will hold without slipping and the perturbed state of the collective Republican mind in its highly reluctant and forced retreat before Democratic facts and logic. In its gropings for a valid argument against President Wilson, the Tribune's editorial includes, among others, the following significant paragraphs which require no labored interpretation to make clear the instability of the Republican cause to the ordinary unbiased mind.

"President Wilson's speech of acceptance is the clear statement of points of Democratic strength expected of him. It is an effective presentation of the facets of facts upon which the Democracy wants the light to shine. It is an argument that any sensible Republican knows will have to be reckoned with.

"The opposition has not yet put the president on the defensive. In his speech he is not defending a record. He chronicles and explains it, not so much in answer to attack as for the information of the nation."

Emanating as it does, from an aggressively Republican source, the foregoing preface to an argument for Hughes, constitutes a remarkable recognition of Democratic strength, and an equally remarkable admission of Republican weakness, notwithstanding the desperate fault-finding of Candidate Hughes. Well may the Republican campaigners cry:

"O that Woodrow Wilson had not done so much!"

## HUMANITY AS THE CENSOR SEES IT.

Anyone might suppose that the work of a war censor would tend to make him cynical. His work is exasperatingly difficult. His technical difficulties are no doubt multiplied by the continuous efforts of letter writers to "put over" things which are forbidden by the board of censors. In reading thousands of epistles of all sorts, from all kinds of people to all kinds of people, he has a rare chance to peer into the weaknesses of human nature. If there is sin, sordidness and deceit in the minds of men and women, he cannot help seeing it in the tell-tale communications that pass through his hands. We might not unnaturally expect from such a man an unfavorable verdict on humanity.

But there is no ground for misanthropy discoverable in the verdict of a British censor, written from "A Certain Postal Station in an Allied Country." After mentioning the various sorts of letters that occupy his attention, and the problems they involve, he sums up the whole bulk of correspondence—and the whole mass of correspondents—as follows:

"But, whether they treat of love or other matters, these letters leave us in the end with a stronger belief in man's inherent righteousness. This hospital is as other hospitals. The men lying in their cots or shuffling about are recruited from all sorts and kinds. Some of them are good to look upon, some coarse, and some weak-looking; but an overwhelming number seem to be endowed with courage, belief in their cause, and love of home and family.

"These letters reveal men's minds very much 'en deshabille', and if it is an ungrateful task thus to pry into them, what censor in any hospital will ever forget such revelations of patience and courage?

"Can it fail to touch any one that thousands of men—and rough men, too—still write pitiful affectionate letters to their mothers? There are more letters written to mothers than to wives, sweethearts or friends."

Doesn't that give one new faith in human nature?

If you're dismayed by the cost of your winter coal, there may be a little comfort in knowing that coal in Italy is \$50 a ton.

## BUSY RAILROADS.

Railroad earnings for the month of July, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, strengthen the favorable impression created by the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30. For that year the principal railroads of the country were shown to have made net earnings \$306,000,000 greater than the previous year.

The figures for 166 of the larger roads indicate net earnings for July, 1916, \$19,630,000 greater than those for July, 1915. This means a gain of nearly 24 per cent. Such a percentage of increase, continued throughout the year, would make a tremendous addition to the liberal increase of the past year, and place the railroads once more in a position of sound and unquestionable prosperity.

The small crops will, of course, tend to check the upward trend of profits. On the other hand, business in general is growing at so rapid a rate that the loss in crop haulage may be far more than met by the gain in carrying general merchandise for domestic and foreign destination. The remarkable expansion of our already enormous export trade adds to the hopeful situation. No wonder there has been a strong demand lately for railroad stocks, with rising prices.

## THE CHINESE DOOR.

The maintenance of the "open door in China" has always been important with respect to the future rather than the present. We want no hindrance, even now, to our Chinese trade. But that trade is ridiculously small in comparison with other branches of our foreign commerce. In the latest recorded year our business with China proper amounted to about \$56,000,000, far less than our business with Brazil or Argentina or Cuba or Mexico, and only about 12 per cent of our trade with Canada. We have been deceived by the vast extent of the Chinese population. It is not human numbers that count in international trade, but wealth per capita, which means purchasing power.

China may some day, however, become vastly more important in a commercial sense. And against that time of industrial development and accumulation of wealth in the Celestial Empire, it is well for us to insist firmly on the "open door" policy inaugurated by American diplomacy.

It is gratifying to have assurances from both Japan and Russia that the recent treaty between those countries does not contemplate any repudiation of that policy, or any attempt to "freeze out" other nations from participation in Chinese trade and development. There is still a good deal of suspicion in this country directed against Japan, and there are many Americans who will not credit even a solemn declaration such as the Japanese government has made to our ambassador at Tokio. When that declaration, however, is accompanied by a corroborative statement from the Russian government to our ambassador at Petrograd, there seems little ground left for suspicion. Russia has her faults, but she seldom lies.

Until trustworthy evidence appears to the contrary, it is foolish to charge either Japan or Russia with bad faith. Japan seems to have faithfully respected so far her agreement with us in 1907, and for the Japanese-hating jingoes in this country to insist that she has any contrary intentions can serve no good purpose.

## CIVIC TRAINING.

How many grown-ups can remember those first-reader days when they sang lustily with a roomful of other youngsters:

"Raise your hands if they are clean,  
by your teacher to be seen.  
Raise them higher, turn them so;  
See, they're just as white as snow."

Sometimes they weren't, of course, and then the young offender had to journey to the wash basin in the hall and scrub them. That was the crude forerunner of the practical hygiene now being urged for all our public schools.

The Board of Superintendents of New York City has recently approved a plan making cleanliness and hygiene of prime importance in the school curriculum. The plan provides for daily inspection of every child who attends school. Teeth, neck and ears, hands and hair are all to be carefully scrutinized, and if not clean they must be made so immediately.

Thorough instruction will be given in the use and inestimable value of the individual towel, handkerchief, toothbrush and comb. It is even hoped that a horror of pushcart pickles, grimy candy and other dangerous delicacies may be instilled into the young citizens of the metropolis. There will also be daily exercises for developing little muscles, and organized and directed play for health and happiness.

It's all a part of the "military training" that has been mapped out for New York's young Americans. So many things are hoped for from the working out of these plans—health, happiness, respect for rules, obedience, orderly conduct, love of fair play, self-respect, self-restraint, etc.—that it might better be called "civic" training. It's a kind of "militarism" that can safely spread throughout the country.

John Lubetsky of East Meadow, L. I., says he is 100 years old, quarreled with his wife, aged 90, and got slashed with a butcher knife. Then he had her arrested for assault and battery. The husky young Lubetsky family ought to be fighting in the trenches.

The Medical Times says that most of the troubles of the Irish nation have been due to a lack of humor. And that suggests the thought that a sense of humor might be a good thing for the Medical Times.

## WAR SUMMARY

(Special to The Review)

In an effort to retrieve lost territory the Germans Wednesday made violent counter attacks against the French over a three mile front in the region of the Priez farm and Bouchavesnes, north of the Somme.

Tentons threw attack after attack along the line from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark and at the end of the day the French were holding their positions, according to Paris and the battle field at points was covered with German dead.

Germans penetrated part of the Bouchavesnes line, but the French met them and dislodged them. Four assaults at the Priez farm were repulsed by the French.

On the British front inclement weather still holds opposing sides to artillery duels. In Russia and Galicia both Berlin and Vienna report repulse of heavy Russian attacks in the Lutsk sector of Volhynia and southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia. Local successes for Russians in the Carpathians are conceded by the Teutonic allies who say, however, that on the whole the Russian attacks on this region were repulsed.

In Transylvania Rumanians apparently have met with a serious reverse in the region of Hatscog where they have been driven back to the Transylvania border and troops and the town of Petrosny and the Shurdak Pass, recaptured from them. In Dobruja the tide of the battle is fluctuating. Sofia reports successes for the arms of the Bulgars at certain points, while Bucharest claims a victory for the Rumanians near Eniga.

The western end of the Macedonian front is still the scene of violent combats. The Bulgarians, according to Athens, have hastily evacuated Viki-lisa at the end of the line, and fallen back upon Svedra for a stand in previously prepared entrenchments that if captured, will necessitate the evacuation of Monastir, Serbia.

Berlin reports that the Germans, who are cooperating with the Bulgars, have repulsed entente thrusts near Florina, Greece. Rome admits that Italians on the southern slopes of Monte Boles have been driven back by the Bulgarians.

Aside from bombardments and isolated infantry attacks, the situation remains unchanged on the Carso front of the Austro-Italian theatre where the Italians are trying to reach Trieste.

Constantinople records successes for the Ottoman troops against the Russians.

## FRENCH WIN ON SOMME

PARIS, Sept. 17.—South of Comblès on the Somme front the French have carried another group of German trenches according to official statements from the war office tonight. Desperate fighting continues around Denicourt while actions both in the Champagne district and on the Verdun front where the French captured a trench on Dead Man's Hill, are recorded.

## DIVISION IN MANEUVERS

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 13.—The field maneuvers for the capture of New Braunfels, a feature of the march of the twelfth division here to Austin, opened today. Brigadier General Richardson, commanding four thousand troops, is defending the city from the "attack" of some 10,000 troops under command of Brigadier General Henry A. Green.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

### THE BANK OF BISBEE

At Bisbee, in the State of Arizona, at the close of business, Sept. 12th, 1916.

#### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors	\$1,335,767.89
Due from Directors	None
Overdrafts	970.44
United States Bonds	50,000.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	208,492.89
Other Bonds, Stocks, Securities, etc.	133,021.65
Banking House	35,306.03
Real Estate	5,366.32
Specie	\$ 48,213.05
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes	141,506.00
Exchanges for Clearing	5,875.17
Other Cash Items	3,069.88
Due from State and National Banks, Approved Reserve Agents	773,982.75
Due from State and National Banks, Not Reserve Agents	97,094.27
Mexican Money—Gold Value	1,069,741.12
New Safe Deposit Boxes	136,452.66
	597.18
Total	\$2,975,716.18

#### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	140,508.95
Individual Deposits subject to check	\$1,616,360.43
Savings Deposits	888,507.58
Demand Certificates of Deposit	50.00
Time Certificates of Deposit	58,273.43
Certified Checks	26.11
Cashier's Checks outstanding	10,497.99
Due State and National Banks	149,172.70
Reserved for Interest and Taxes	2,732,888.24
	12,318.99
Total	\$2,975,716.18

State of Arizona, County of Cochise, ss.  
I, J. P. Connolly, Ass't Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
J. P. CONNOLLY, Ass't Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of September, 1916.  
(SEAL) T. A. HUGHES, Notary Public.  
My Commission expires March 4, 1920.

Correct—Attest  
W. H. BROPHY,  
E. E. ELLIWOOD,  
Directors.

## HE ALWAYS GETS THE SAME PARTNER.



## The Army

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Army Orders:

Col. Wm. S. Coott, Cavalry, detailed retiring board Fort Sam Houston, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley. Capt. John C. Goodfellow, coast artillery, coast defenses Portland to command coast defenses Mobile. Capt. Allen D. Raymond, coast artillery, coast defenses Mobile to coast defenses, Delaware.

First Lieut. Wm. W. Rose, coast artillery, to command coast defenses New Bedford. First Lieut. Edward B. Bailey, Medical Reserve Corps reserve Corps relieved Southern department. Capt. Joseph Matson, coast artillery, detailed South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. First Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, Medical Reserve Corps to Fort McKinley. First Lieut. Jesse G. Maxon, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved Southern department.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington, as Quartermaster, Capt. Goodwin Ordway, coast artillery, coast defenses, Puget Sound to coast defenses, Baltimore. Band Leader Rocco Resta, Eighth Cavalry, Fort Bliss, transferred to Fifteenth band, coast artillery, Fort Hamilton.

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O. W. Wolf, Assistant Cashier.  
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## THE BANK OF BISBEE